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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/826,731	04/16/2004	K. William Mopper	200955-9009-01	1367
1131	7590	09/13/2006	EXAMINER	
MICHAEL BEST & FRIEDRICH LLP Two Prudential Plaza 180 North Stetson Avenue, Suite 2000 CHICAGO, IL 60601			WILSON, JOHN J	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3732	

DATE MAILED: 09/13/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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<b>Office Action Summary for Applications Under Accelerated Examination</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/826,731	MOPPER, K. WILLIAM	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	John J. Wilson	3732	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Since this application has been granted special status under the accelerated examination program,

**NO extensions of time under 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be permitted and a SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR  
REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE:**

**ONE MONTH OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER,**  
FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION -- if this is a non-final action or a Quayle action.  
(Examiner: For FINAL actions, please use PTOL-326.)

The objective of the accelerated examination program is to complete the examination of an application within twelve months from the filing date of the application. Any reply must be filed electronically via EFS-Web so that the papers will be expeditiously processed and considered. If the reply is not filed electronically via EFS-Web, the final disposition of the application may occur later than twelve months from the filing of the application.

#### **Status**

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 April 2004.  
2) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### **Disposition of Claims**

3) Claim(s) 1-9 and 16-24 is/are pending in the application.  
3a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
4) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
5) Claim(s) 1-9 and 16-24 is/are rejected.  
6) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### **Application Papers**

8) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
9) The drawing(s) filed on 16 April 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
10) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### **Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

11) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) All b) Some \* c) None of:  
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### **Attachment(s)**

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____. 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.
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## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-8 and 16-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nemetz et al (6149430) in view of Jefferies (6093084) and Suh et al (6386865).

Nemetz shows a dental bur used with a low speed hand piece for finishing work, column 6, lines 5-12. Nemetz does not show the specific use of the device with finishing work that includes a resin based material. Jefferies shows doing finishing work with a resin based material, column 10, line 44. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Nemetz to include the use of a resin based material as shown by Jefferies in order to make use of well known materials for tooth repair. Nemetz does not state the torque used. The terminology "high torque" is a relative term that is broad and subject to interpretation. It is held that the inherent torque of Nemetz is within the range of "high torque". The above combination does not show using a fluted bur or creating secondary to tertiary anatomy. Suh teaches using a fluted bur to obtain occlusal anatomy, column 18, lines 57-59. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the above combination to include using a fluted bur for occlusal anatomy as shown by Suh in order to best shape the restoration. To create secondary and tertiary anatomy when shaping the tooth is well known in the art, and as such, would have been obvious to the

skilled artisan. Creating a smooth enamel-like finish is held to be a broad limitation because the term smooth is relative and open to interpretation, and as such, this step would be obvious in the use of the method above. The range of flutes used is an obvious matter of choice in the degree of a known parameter to one of ordinary skill in the art. As to claim 2-4, Nemetz teaches low speed as being less than 50,000 rpm, column 6, line 10, while Jefferies teaches finishing work at speeds of 50-10,000 rpm, column 17, lines 25-30. The specific range of low speed used is an obvious matter of choice in degree of a known parameter to one of ordinary skill in the art. As to claim 4, the ability to maintain continuous pressure and constant speed depends on the degree of pressure applied by the user and is held to be an obvious matter of choice in the degree of pressure used. As to claims 7, 8, 22 and 23, Jefferies teaches that burs can be formed from steel or carbide, column 16, lines 40-47. As to claims 16-21 using more than one bur with increasing flutes to provide for increased level of fine finishing is well known in the art, and as such, using two burs is an obvious matter of choice to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Claims 9 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nemetz et al (6149430) in view of Jefferies (6093084) and Suh et al (6386865) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Gerteisen (3872594). The above combination does not show using straight flutes. Gerteisen shows straight flutes in the drawings. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the above

combination to include using straight flutes as shown by Gerteisen in order to make use of known flute types to obtain the desired results.

### ***Double Patenting***

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-9 and 16-24 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-6 of U.S. Patent No. 6,783,366. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because to not include using the specific range of flutes and RPM together would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art in not using steps. To use more than one bur is well known, and as such, would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to obtain the desired finish.

***Drawings***

The drawings submitted April 16, 2004 have been found to be acceptable by the examiner.

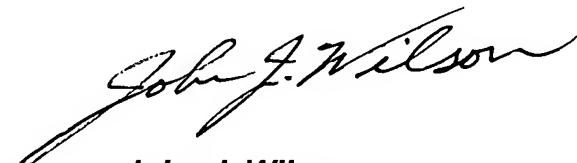
***Conclusion***

The additional cited prior art was cited in the parent application.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John J. Wilson whose telephone number is 571-272-4722. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Cris Rodriguez, can be reached at 571-272-4964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



**John J. Wilson**  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 3732

jjw  
September 6, 2006